STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706 • (208) 373-0502
www.deq.idaho.gov

Governor Brad Little
Director John H. Tippets

June 26, 2019

Mr. David Walters, President
Walters Ready Mix 00126
P.O. Box 390
Rexburg, ID 83440

RE: Facility ID No. 777-00126, Walters Ready Mix 00126, Rexburg, ID
Final Permit Letter, DEQ Initiated Permit Reissuance

Dear Mr. Walters:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is reissuing Permit to Construct (PTC) No. P-060515, Project 62252, to Walters Ready Mix 00126 to list the new throughput limit (in permit condition 3.5) established during performance testing required by the previously issued permit, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200 through 228 (Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho). This permit reissuance also reflects the presence of baghouse control on two crushers (in permit section 3.1) and establishes new emission limits for the baghouse stack (in permit section 3.3.2) pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO. Be advised that although this reissuance is only a revision, permit P-060515 has been copied into a current permit format and now exists under the new permit number P-2019.0031.

This permit is effective immediately and replaces PTC No. P-060515, issued on November 15, 2006. This permit does not release Walters Ready Mix 00126 from compliance with all other applicable federal, state, or local laws, regulations, permits, or ordinances. The accompanying Statement of Basis document remains unchanged.

In order to fully understand the compliance requirements of this permit, DEQ highly recommends that you schedule a meeting with Dave Andrus, at (208) 528-2678 to review and discuss the terms and conditions of this permit. Should you choose to schedule this meeting, DEQ recommends that the following representatives attend the meeting: your facility's plant manager, responsible official, environmental contact, and any other staff responsible for day-to-day compliance with permit conditions.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.23, you, as well as any other entity, may have the right to appeal this final agency action within 35 days of the date of this decision. However, prior to filing a petition for a contested case, I encourage you to contact Chris Duerschner at (208) 373-0142 or Chris.Duerschner@deq.idaho.gov to address any questions or concerns you may have with the enclosed permit.

Sincerely,

Mike Simon
Stationary Source Program Manager
Air Quality Division

MS/cd
Enclosure
Permit No. P-2019.0031 Project 62252

## Air Quality

## PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Permittee** | Walters Ready Mix 00126. |
| **Permit Number** | P-2019.0031 |
| **Project ID** | 62252 |
| **Facility ID** | 777-00126 |
| **Facility Location** | Portable throughout the State of Idaho |

# Permit Authority

This permit (a) is issued according to the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho" (Rules), IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228; (b) pertains only to emissions of air contaminants regulated by the State of Idaho and to the sources specifically allowed to be constructed or modified by this permit; (c) has been granted on the basis of design information presented with the application; (d) does not affect the title of the premises upon which the equipment is to be located; (e) does not release the permittee from any liability for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of the design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment; (f) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable federal, state, tribal, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances; and (g) in no manner implies or suggests that the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) or its officers, agents, or employees assume any liability, directly or indirectly, for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment. Changes in design, equipment, or operations may be considered a modification subject to DEQ review in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228.

**Date Issued** June 26, 2019

**Chris Duerschner, Permit Writer**

**Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager**

# Contents

# 1 Permit Scope

## Purpose

**1.1** This Permit to Construct (PTC) is for a portable rock crushing and screening facility.

**1.2** Those permit conditions that have been modified or revised by this permitting action are identified by the permit issue date citation located directly under the permit condition and on the right-hand margin.

**1.3** This PTC replaces permit by rule registration P-060515, issued November 15, 2006, the terms and conditions of which no longer apply.

## Regulated Sources

Table 1.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

**Table 1.1 Regulated Sources**

| Permit Section | Source | Control Equipment |
|---|---|---|
| 2,3,5 | Primary Crusher: C-1A Vertical Impact Crusher<br>Mfr/Model: Texas 2000-600 Type: vertical impact<br>Rated Capacity: 500 tons per hour<br>Date of Manufacture: 2003 | Baghouse |
| | Secondary Crusher: C-2A Cone Crusher<br>Mfr/Model: Cedar Rapids MVP 550 Type: Cone crusher<br>Rated Capacity: 350-tons per hour<br>Date of Manufacture: 08/1998 | |
| | Seconary Crusher: C-3A Jaw Crusher<br>Mfr/Model: Trico Type: Jaw Crusher<br>Rated Capacity: 100 tons per hour<br>Date of Manufacture: 2003 | |
| 2,4,5 | 500 kW (670.5 hp) Generator<br>Mfr/Model: Cummins<br>Fuel: Diesel<br>Max Fuel Usage: 24.2 gallons per hour<br>Operation: 800 hours per year | Best Management Practices (BMPs) |
| 2,3,5 | Associated screen, aggregate and sand transfer operations (conveyor belts and transfer points) and aggregate and sand transport operations:<br>Screens: Cedar Rapids 8' x 20' 3-deck screen, S/N P8-20-257, Mfr date 2003.<br>Screens: Telsmith 5 x 16 2-deck screen, Mfr date 1985<br>Screens: Coleman 3 x 6 single deck, Mfr date 1976 | BMPs |
| 2,3,5 | Primary Crusher: C-lB Vertical Impact Crusher<br>Mfr/Model: Remco-Sand Max 7000 Type: vertical impact<br>Rated Capacity: l 00 tons per hour<br>Date of Manufacture: 1998 | Baghouse |
| 2,4,5 | 650 hp (484.7 kW) Generator<br>Mfr/Model: Detroit Diesel, Model 12 V-71<br>Fuel: Diesel<br>Max Fuel Usage: 23.07 gallons per hour<br>Operation: 400 hours per year | BMPs |
| 2,3,5 | Associated screen, aggregate and sand transfer operations (conveyor belts and transfer points) and aggregate and sand transport operations.<br>Screens; JCI 7 x 20 3-deck screen, Mfr date 1999 | BMPs |

# 2 Statewide Requirements

**2.1** The permittee shall comply with the following conditions when the portable rock crushing and screening plant is operated anywhere (nonattainment, attainment, or unclassifiable areas) within the state of Idaho.

## Emissions Limits

### 2.2 Opacity Limit

Emissions emanating from any stack, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening, shall not exceed 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period as required in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. Opacity shall be determined using the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.

## Operating Requirements

### 2.3 Number of Crushers and Generators

The rock-crushing facility shall not operate more than four crushers, one 500 kW (670.5 hp) diesel-fired generator, and one 650 hp (484.7 kW) diesel-fired generator continuously at any site of operations.

### 2.4 Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Limit

The sulfur content in the fuel oil supplied to the generator engines shall not exceed the following limits as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.728:

- ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil – 0.3% by weight, and
- ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil – 0.5% by weight.

### 2.5 Reasonable Control of Fugitive Emissions

All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter (PM) from becoming airborne as required in IDAPA 58.01.01.651. In determining what is reasonable, considerations will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of particulate matter. Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of lands.
- Application, where practical, of asphalt, oil, water or suitable chemicals to, or covering of, dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust.
- Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans, and fabric filters or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations.

- Covering, where practical, of open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts.

- Paving or roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical.

- Prompt removal of earth or other stored material from streets, where practical.

## 2.6 Rock Crushing Facility Fugitive Dust Best Management Practice

The permitee shall use Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control the emissions of fugitive dust from the rock crushing facility as listed below, or as further required by DEQ. The permittee shall control the fugitive emissions at each site of operations for the duration of operations at each site.

### 2.6.1 Vehicle Track-Out BMPs

Triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emission from track-out onto paved public roadways include, but are not limited to:

- Visible deposition of mud, dirt, or similar debris on the surface of a paved public roadway.

- Visible fugitive emission from vehicle traffic on an affected paved public roadway that approach 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one minute in any sixty minute period.

- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the permittee for merit. If the permittee determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust. DEQ may review records and investigate citizen complaints as appropriate. If DEQ finds that a complaint has merit, it may determine additional control measures are required.

Strategies to control fugitive dust emission from track-out onto paved public roadways include, but are not limited to:

- Prompt removal of mud, dirt, or similar debris from the affected surface of the paved public roadway.

- Water flush, and/or waster flush and vacuum sweep, the affected surface of the paved public roadway. Runoff shall be controlled so it does not saturate the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road such tat track-out is enhanced. If runoff is not, or cannot be controlled, gravel shall be applied to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road over an area sufficient to control the track-out.

- Apply gravel to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road. The area of application shall be sufficient to control track-out.

- Apply an environmentally safe chemical soil stabilizer or chemical dust suppressant to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road. The area of application shall be sufficient to control track-out.

### 2.6.2 Unpaved Haul Roads BMP

Triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from unpaved haul roads include, but are not limited to:

- Visible fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on an affected paved public roadway that approach 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one minute in any 60 minute period.

- Citizen complaints of a failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the permittee for merit. If the permittee determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall be expeditiously employed to reasonably control the fugitive dust. DEQ may review records and determine additional control measures are required.

Strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from unpaved haul roads include, but are not limited to:

- Limit vehicle traffic on unpaved haul roads.

- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved haul roads. If a speed limit is imposed, signs shall be posted along the haul routes which clearly indicate the speed limit. Signs shall be placed so they are visible entering and leaving the site of operations.

- Apply water to the surface of the unpaved haul road. Runoff shall be controlled so it does not saturate the surface of the unpaved haul road such that t causes track-out. If runoff is not, or cannot be controlled, gravel shall be applied to the surface of the unpaved haul road over an area sufficient to control track-out.

- Apply gravel to the surface of the unpaved haul road.

- Apply an environmentally safe chemical soil stabilizer or chemical dust suppressant to the surface of the unpaved haul road.

- Other control strategy or strategies as approved by DEQ.

### 2.6.3 Transfer Points, Screening Operations, and Stacks and Vents BMPs

Triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from transfer points, belts conveyors, bucket elevators, screening operations, conveying systems, capture systems, and building vents at NSPS regulated processing plants include but are not limited to:

- Opacity greater than 10% from any transfer point on a belt conveyor, conveying system, bucket elevator, or screening operation.

- For any transfer point on a belt conveyor, conveyor system, bucket elevator, or screening operation located within a building, opacity greater than 7% from any building vent.

- Opacity greater than 7% from any capture system stack.

- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the permittee for merit. If the permittee determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust. DEQ may review records and determine additional control measures are required.

Strategies to control fugitive dust emissions for transfer points, belt conveyors, bucket elevators, screening operations, conveying systems, capture systems, and building vents include but are not limited to:

- Limit drop heights of materials such that a homogeneous flow of materials is maintained.
- Install, operate, and maintain water supply bars to control fugitive dust emissions at transfer points on belt conveyors, conveyor systems, bucket elevators, and screening operations as necessary.
- Other control strategy or strategies as approved by DEQ.

### 2.6.4 Crusher and Grinding Mills BMPs

Triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from any crusher, grinding mill, building vent, or capture system stack for NSPS processing plants shall include but not be limited to:

- Opacity greater than 15% from any crusher or grinding mill at which a capture system is not used.
- For any crusher or grinding mill located within a building, opacity greater than 7% from any building vent.
- Opacity greater than 7% from any capture stack.
- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the permittee for merit. If the permittee determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust. DEQ may review records and determine additional control measures are required.

Strategies for the control of fugitive emissions from any crusher, grinding mill, building vent, or capture system stack that shall be applied on frequency such that visible fugitive emissions do not exceed any applicable opacity limit.

- Limit drop heights of materials such that a homogeneous flow of material is maintained.
- Install, operate, and maintain water supply bars to control fugitive dust emissions at crusher drop points as necessary.
- Other control strategy or strategies as approved by DEQ.

### 2.6.5 Stockpiles BMPs

Triggers that require immediate initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from stockpiles include but are not limited to:

- Visible fugitive emissions from wind erosion of any stockpile that approaches 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one minute in any 60 minute period.

- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the permittee for merit. If the permittee determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust. DEQ may review records and determine additional control measures are required.

Strategies for control of fugitive emission stockpiles include but are not limited to:

- Limit the height of the stockpiles.

- Limit the disturbance of the stockpile.

- Apply water onto the surface of the stockpile.

- Other control strategy or strategies as approved by DEQ.

## Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

### 2.7 Fuel Sulfur Content Limits Monitoring

The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur content limits specified in the Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Limit condition by obtaining documentation of the sulfur content analysis for each shipment of fuel oil (ASTM Grade 1, ASTM Grade 2) on an as-received basis.

### 2.8 Fugitive Dust Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct facility-wide inspections of potential sources of fugitive emissions on any day that the plant is operated, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions to ensure that the methods used to reasonably control fugitive emissions are effective. If fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each fugitive emissions inspection. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date of each inspection and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time fugitive emissions were present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the fugitive emissions, and the date the corrective action was taken.

Each time a fugitive dust BMP trigger is activated, the permittee shall monitor and record the trigger, the control strategy used, and the results achieved from the use of that control strategy or strategies.

### 2.9 Visible Emission Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct daily facility-wide inspections of potential sources of visible emissions on any day that the plant is operated, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. The visible emissions inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable, or perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is

greater than 20% for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60 minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective action and report the exceedance in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136. The permittee shall maintain records of the results f each visible emissions inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection, test, and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

## Reporting Requirements

### 2.10 Relocation

At least 10 days prior to relocation of any equipment covered by this permit, the permittee shall submit a scaled plot plan and a complete Portable Equipment Registration and Relocation Form (PERF, available on the DEQ's Website at: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/air/permits_forms/forms/ptc_relocation.pdf), in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.500, to the following address:

PERF Processing Unit
DEQ – Air Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706-1255

# 3 Crushers, Screens, and Transfer Points

## 3.1 Process Description

The crushers, screens, and transfer points are used in the production of crushed aggregate for road and general construction projects. Walters Ready Mix has chosen to control emissions with a baghouse from the 2003 Texas and 1998 Cedar Rapids MVP 550 crushers.

### 3.1.1 NSPS Affected Facilities

The following units are affected facilities as defined by 40 CFR, Subpart OOO:

- Primary crushers: 2003 Texas Crusher 2000-600 (C-1A)
  1998 Remco-San Max 7000 (C-1B)
- Secondary crushers: 2003 Trico/Jaw Crusher (C-3A)
  1998 Cedar Rapids MVP 550/Cone Crusher (C-2A)
- Screens: 2003 Cedar Rapids 3-deck screen
  1999 JCI 7 x 20 3 deck screen
  1985 Telsmith 5 x 16 2-deck screen
- All bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station(s).

### 3.1.2 Non-NSPS Facilities

The following unit is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO:

- Screens: 1976 Coleman 3 x 6 single deck screen

## 3.2 Control Device Descriptions

**Table 3.1 Description of Crushers, Screens and Transfer Points**

| Emissions Units / Processes | Control Devices | Emission Points |
|---|---|---|
| 2003 Texas Crusher 2000-600 (C-1A) | Baghouse | Baghouse Stack |
| 1998 Remco-San Max 7000 (C-1B) | Best Management Practices (BMPs) | Fugitive |
| 2003 Trico/Jaw Crusher (C-3A) | BMPs | Fugitive |
| 1998 Cedar Rapids MVP 500/Cone Crusher (C-2A) | Baghouse | Baghouse Stack |
| 2003 Cedar Rapids 3-deck screen | BMPs | Fugitive |
| 1999 JCI 7x20 3-deck screen | BMPs | Fugitive |
| 1985 Telsmith 5x16 2-deck screen | BMPs | Fugitive |
| All bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck or railcar loading stations | BMPs | Fugitive |

## Emission Limits

### 3.3 Crusher Opacity Limit

#### 3.3.1 NSPS Affected Crushers

The PM emissions from portable rock crushing plants constructed, modified, or reconstructed on or after August 31, 1983, and with a capacity greater than or equal to 150 T/hr, shall not exhibit more than 15% opacity. Opacity shall be determined using the procedures specified in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.04.

#### 3.3.2 Affected Crushers with Capture Systems

The PM emissions from a baghouse stack shall not exceed 0.022 gr/dscf or exhibit greater than 7% opacity. Opacity shall be determined using the procedure specified in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.04.

**[06/26/2019]**

#### 3.3.3 All Other Crushers

The PM emissions from portable rock crushers constructed, modified, or reconstructed before August 31, 1983, shall comply with the Opacity Limit permit condition.

### 3.4 Screens and Transfer Points Opacity Limit

#### 3.4.1 NSPS Affected Screens and Transfer Points

The PM emissions from any transfer point on belt conveyors, or from each grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt-conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck, or rail-car-loading station constructed, modified, or reconstructed on or after August 31, 1983, shall not exhibit greater than 10% opacity. Opacity shall be determined using the procedures specified in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.04.

#### 3.4.2 All Other Screens and Transfer Points

The PM emissions from any transfer point on belt conveyors, or from each grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt-conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck, or rail-car-loading station constructed, modified, or reconstructed before August 31, 1983, shall comply with the Opacity Limit permit condition.

## Operating Requirements

### 3.5 Primary Crusher Process Throughput Limits

The total combined throughput of the two primary crushers shall not exceed 7,200 tons per day.

**[06/26/2019]**

### 3.6 40 CFR 60.675 Initial Performance Test Requirements

On or after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facilities, identified in the NSPS Affected Crusher and NSPS Affected Screens and Transfer

Points permit conditions, will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the permittee shall conduct an initial performance test in accordance with 40 CFR 60.675, IDAPA 58.01.01.157, and General Provision 6. The performance test shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standard for particulate matter as defined in 40 CFR 60.672.

If an initial performance test has been conducted for the facilities identified in the NSPS Affected Crushers and NSPS Affected Screens and Transfer Points permit conditions, which demonstrates compliance with the applicable standard for particulate matter in accordance with 40 CFR 60.672, then an additional performance test is not required by this permit. However, the permittee shall maintain a copy of the results of said performance test and shall make it available to DEQ representatives upon request or within 24 hours of such request.

## Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

### 3.7 Crusher Throughput Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record the daily (when the facility is operated that day), monthly, and annual throughput from the two primary crushers to demonstrate compliance with the Primary Crusher Process Throughput Limits permit condition. Annual throughput shall be determined by summing each monthly throughput total over the previous consecutive 12-month period.

## Performance Testing Requirements

### 3.8 Performance Test Protocol

If the initial performance test pursuant to the Initial Performance Test Requirements permit condition is required, the permittee shall submit a performance test protocol to DEQ for approval at least 30 days prior to conducting the test.

### 3.9 Performance Test Report

If the initial performance test pursuant to the Initial Performance Test Requirements permit condition is required, the permittee shall submit a performance test protocol to DEQ for approval at least 30 days prior to conducting the test.

### 3.10 Opacity Monitoring

Visible emissions monitoring and recordkeeping for the crushers, screens, and transfer points not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO, shall comply with the Fugitive Dust Monitoring permit condition.

# 4 Internal Combustion Engines

## 4.1 Process Description

When line power is not available electrical power for rock-crushing and screening operations is provided by a 500 kW (670.5 hp) generator and a 650 hp (484.7 kW) generator.

## 4.2 Control Device Descriptions

**Table 4.1 Description of Generators**

| Emissions Units / Processes | Control Devices | Emission Points |
|---|---|---|
| Cummins Diesel 500 kW Generator | Best Management Practices (BMPs) | Engine stack |
| Detroit Diesel 650 hp Generator | BMPs | Engine Stack |

## Emission Limits

## 4.3 Opacity Limit

Emissions from either generator stack, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the generators shall not exceed 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.625. Opacity shall be determined by the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.

## Operating Requirements

## 4.4 Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Limit

The fuel supplied to the generators shall comply with the Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Limit permit condition.

## 4.5 Generator Operating Hours

The diesel-fired generators shall not operate more than 32 hours per day, combined, and 1,200 hours per any consecutive 12-month period, combined.

## Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

## 4.6 Opacity Monitoring

The permittee shall comply with the Visible Emission Monitoring permit condition.

## 4.7 Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Monitoring

The permittee shall comply with the Fuel Sulfur Content Limits Monitoring permit condition.

## 4.8 Generator Operating Parameters

The permittee shall monitor and record the daily (when the facility is operated that day), monthly, and annual generator operating hours to demonstrate compliance with the Generator Operating Hours permit condition. Annual operating hours shall be determined by summing monthly hours over the previous consecutive 12-month period.

# 5 General Provisions

## General Compliance

**5.1** The permittee has a continuing duty to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. All emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit and the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho." The emissions of any pollutant in excess of the limitations specified herein, or noncompliance with any other condition or limitation contained in this permit, shall constitute a violation of this permit, the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho," and the Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101, et seq).

**[Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.]**

**5.2** The permittee shall at all times (except as provided in the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho") maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as practicable all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and other applicable Idaho laws for the control of air pollution.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]**

**5.3** Nothing in this permit is intended to relieve or exempt the permittee from the responsibility to comply with all applicable local, state, or federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.212.01, 5/1/94]**

## Inspection and Entry

**5.4** Upon presentation of credentials, the permittee shall allow DEQ or an authorized representative of DEQ to do the following:

- Enter upon the permittee's premises where an emissions source is located, emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this permit;
- Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;
- Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- As authorized by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of determining or ensuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

**[Idaho Code §39-108]**

## Construction and Operation Notification

**5.5** This permit shall expire if construction has not begun within two years of its issue date, or if construction is suspended for one year.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.02, 5/1/94]**

**5.6** The permittee shall furnish DEQ written notifications as follows:

- A notification of the date of initiation of construction, within five working days after occurrence; except in the case where pre-permit construction approval has been granted then notification shall be made within five working days after occurrence or within five working days after permit issuance whichever is later;
- A notification of the date of any suspension of construction, if such suspension lasts for one year or more; and

- A notification of the initial date of achieving the maximum production rate, within five working days after occurrence - production rate and date.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]**

- A notification of the anticipated date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility not more than sixty days or less than thirty days prior to such date; and
- A notification of the actual date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility within fifteen days after such date.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/94]**

## Performance Testing

**5.7** If performance testing (air emissions source test) is required by this permit, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test date or shorter time period as approved by DEQ. DEQ may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests that such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.

**5.8** All performance testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.01.157. Without prior DEQ approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the permittee's risk. If the permittee fails to obtain prior written approval by DEQ for any testing deviations, DEQ may determine that the testing does not satisfy the testing requirements. Therefore, at least 30 days prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit a performance test protocol to DEQ for approval. The written protocol shall include a description of the test method(s) to be used, an explanation of any or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test, and the proposed test schedule for conducting and reporting the test.

**5.9** Within 60 days following the date in which a performance test required by this permit is concluded, the permittee shall submit to DEQ a performance test report. The report shall include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00 and 4/11/15]**

## Monitoring and Recordkeeping

**5.10** The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to ensure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this permit. Monitoring records shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) the date, place, and times of sampling or measurements; (b) the date analyses were performed; (c) the company or entity that performed the analyses; (d) the analytical techniques or methods used; (e) the results of such analyses; and (f) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement. All monitoring records and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Supporting information includes, but is not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. All records required to be maintained by this permit shall be made available in either hard copy or electronic format to DEQ representatives upon request.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]**

## Excess Emissions

**5.11** The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 for excess emissions due to start-up, shut-down, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upsets, and breakdowns.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136, 4/5/00]**

## Certification

**5.12** All documents submitted to DEQ—including, but not limited to, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, testing reports, or compliance certification—shall contain a certification by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document(s) are true, accurate, and complete.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.123, 5/1/94]**

## False Statements

**5.13** No person shall knowingly make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]**

## Tampering

**5.14** No person shall knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]**

## Transferability

**5.15** This permit is transferable in accordance with procedures listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06, 4/11/06]**

## Severability

**5.16** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]**